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EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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ILLINOIS DAY MEETING OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1921.

The annual Illinois Day meeting of the State Historical Society was held in the Senate Chamber in the State House on Saturday evening, December 3, 1921, at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. E. W. Payne, Mr. John G. Keplinger and Doctor A. R. Crook were members of a committee of arrangements. Doctor Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Society, presided and in his address told of the Society's work and plans. He announced that the day of the meeting was the one hundred and third birthday of the State of Illinois and told of its immense political and material growth during these years of Statehood. Doctor Schmidt paid a tribute to the work of historical and patriotic societies in preserving historic sites in the State and the collection, preservation and in some measure the publication of its historical records. Much has been done but much more remains to be done.

Doctor Schmidt spoke of the duty of the people of Illinois to preserve the important Indian mounds in the State, espe-

cially the groups situated in Madison and St. Clair Counties, chief among which is the Great Cahokia or Monks' Mound. This group has during the past summer and autumn largely under the patronage of the University of Illinois received the attention of Professor Warren K. Moorehead, a noted scientist who with a corps of assistants has been making brief preliminary and by no means exhaustive surveys. Professor Moorehead has had neither the time nor the money to make thorough explorations but from the work accomplished he has no doubt as to the archaeological value of the mounds. The State University will publish Professor Moorehead's preliminary report as one of its Bulletins.

Doctor Schmidt said that one of the speakers of the evening, Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis, would speak more in detail in regard to the work of Professor Moorehead and the importance of the preservation of the mounds. Dr. Schmidt introduced the first speaker, Mr. F. X. Busch of Chicago, who spoke on the French in Illinois. This subject though often discussed by historians of the Middle West is full of romance and charm. Mr. Busch is a descendant of some of the early French settlers of the State and the story of his own ancestors and their contemporaries has been a favorite and engrossing study with him for many years. Mr. Busch entertained and instructed the Society with the recital of this phase of the State's early history and contributed many new and personal anecdotes of our French pioneers.

The second speaker on the program was Dr. H. M. Whelpley, a noted archaeologist and anthropologist, president of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, whose subject was the Indian Tribes of Illinois and the Mississippi Valley. Dr. Whelpley's address was illustrated with lantern slides which he has had made from original sources to illustrate his lectures. He gave an interesting talk on Illinois Indians and some of their noted chiefs, as well as interesting anecdotes and legends of them. He gave a particularly fine description of the Great Cahokia Mound which had been mentioned by Doctor Schmidt. After the exercises were over a reception

was held in the Historical Library under the auspices of a committee of ladies of which Mrs. James A. Rose was chairman. The speakers of the evening Mr. Busch and Doctor Whelpley, Mrs. Whelpley, Dr. O. L. Schmidt, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Keplinger and Professor and Mrs. Crook were entertained at dinner before the meeting by Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Payne at their residence.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STADIUM.

The contract for the University of Illinois Memorial Stadium was awarded September 22, 1921, to Holabird & Roche, Chicago architects. The cost is to be \$2,000,000. The Chicago architectural firm has acted in an advisory capacity to the University for several years, and even before the contract award, had submitted a number of attractive designs. The feature of the proposed plan is a three-deck arrangement for the seats, an idea which has never before been tried in American University stadiums. This plan enables the spectator to sit nearer the playing field, and eliminates curved ends. Actual construction work is expected to start early next spring following the nation-wide alumni campaign which it is hoped will net more than \$1,500,000.

H. J. Burt of Chicago, general manager of Holabird & Roche, graduated from Illinois in 1896. He will supervise the work.

The campaign to raise the fund for an athletic stadium at the State University produced splendid results last spring, when pledges for approximately \$700,000 were obtained from the students. The Autumn opened with what is called a plus-campaign to raise students' pledges to the million dollar level. The Alumni mark is \$1,500,000. There are nearly 50,000 graduates and former students of the University, and, with the pace set thus far, it would seem the loyalty of the Illini may be relied upon to meet the call.

The project deserves not only the support of students and alumnui, but of the people of the whole State. Athletics,

or, more accurately speaking, physical training, at the University is broadly conceived to produce benefits for all the students. While the University is proud and has a right to be proud, of the victories of its famous football eleven, this does not overshadow the democratic interests of general training and the diversified athletic interests of the student body.

The stadium, therefore, is not an indulgence of pride. It is not a luxury. It is a necessity if there is to be real education in Illinois. It is the University's college of physical well being, which is the basis of mental and moral health. It is Illinois' temple to the sane mind in the sane body.

The Memorial Stadium will be the center of a 100-acre recreation field to be located on the south campus. The total cost of the recreation field, including the stadium structure, will be \$2,500,000.

The stadium will extend 1,000 feet north and south, 650 feet east and west, and will provide seats for 75,000 spectators. The seats will be concentrated in the two center stands. There will be a ground floor and two balconies in each stand, a feature distinctly unique in stadium construction. There will be no columns in front of any of the spectators, the balconies being supported by cantilevers from the rear. Each of the two center stands is to be 520 feet long, 160 feet deep and 100 feet high. Within each of these stands there is to be a hall, to be known respectively as the East Memorial Hall and the West Memorial Hall. In these halls are to be placed the Memorial columns and tablets dedicated to the Illini dead. There will be a quarter-mile track and a 220-yard straight away within the stadium in addition to the football field and baseball diamond.

Construction of the center stands will begin during the summer of 1922 and will be completed in about one year.

As already mentioned, seven hundred thousand dollars of the amount needed for the recreation field has already been subscribed by the student body. The remaining funds will no doubt be subscribed by the Alumni.

THE MORTON ARBORETUM.

One of the most interesting of recent public gifts is that of Mr. Joy Morton, who has given 400 acres of his estate west of Chicago and will there establish an arboretum. The Chicago Tribune, which is especially interested in trees and their increase, has published several articles expressing appreciation of Mr. Morton's generous inspiration and it congratulates Chicago and Illinois upon its new educational resource. To any one who has visited Kew Gardens in London, or the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, the news that Illinois is to have a garden of the same nature is good news.

Arboriculture, meaning not only forestation on a large scale by public agencies as in the national domain but the cultivation of trees by private individuals, should be not only a permanent public policy, but a private habit. Mr. Morton's arboretum, which will be a laboratory for studying and developing all varieties of tree life, will be an invaluable resource and educational influence to this end. It is to be farther from a city than Kew or the Arnold Arboretum, but in these days of the automobile and other rapid transit, it will be an interesting objective for touring, for outings, and for trips of serious study. It lies on the projected Pershing road about ten miles west of the new McCormick Zoological garden, another point of great interest, and together they make a valuable addition to Chicago's resources of pleasure and instruction.

With the extension of the forest preserves and the building of good roads, such features of Chicago's expanding environs are most welcome. It is worthy of note that the donor of the new arboretum is the son of the late J. Sterling Morton, who, as Secretary of Agriculture under President Grover Cleveland, was the founder of Arbor day. As a citizen of treeless Nebraska Mr. Morton knew what trees would mean to the prairie mid-continent, and he exerted a beneficent influence in awaking the love of trees in a generation of western young folks, sowing seed now apparent in the ever

increasing realization of the delight and usefulness of woodlands and tree shaded roads.

The arboretum will rival anything of its kind in the world. Mr. Morton, who is President of the Morton Salt Company, has given 400 acres, part of his 2,000 acre farm at Downers Grove, to what will be known as the Morton Arboretum. It will be to the scientific forester and gardener what his laboratory is to the chemist, and to the everyday nature lover a spot where he can see both his own native trees and trees imported from foreign lands.

Until recently Mr. Morton's plans were known only to a few friends, but he has given out a memorandum prepared by O. C. Simons, formerly connected with Lincoln Park, who is in charge of the work.

The memorandum reads in part as follows: "The site of the proposed arboretum lies in Du Page County, ten miles due west of the new Zoological gardens in Riverside. It consists of a wide valley through which runs the east fork of the Du Page river, bounded by hills wooded with splendid specimens of native trees and shrubs.

The Kew gardens in London, the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, the Tervuerns in Brussels, the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, and Shaw's garden in St. Louis, have been carefully studied and their desirable features will be incorporated in the new arboretum.

"I have cherished the plan for a long time," said Mr. Morton. "I shall endow the arboretum so that it always will be able to carry on the work planned for it.

"Work on the project has been going on for some time and already 40,000 evergreens have been transplanted. I expect it to be open to the public inside of two years."

The arboretum will still further associate the name of J. Sterling Morton and his son with the great movement to plant trees in America, to replenish and replant its too nearly exhausted forests and to bring beauty and verdure to the treeless prairies.

A tree is the symbol of peaceful and fruitful life. Lately the beauty and significance of trees as memorials to our patriot dead has become recognized. Mr. Morton's gift is a new and important help, for which Chicago and Illinois will owe him lasting gratitude.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE OBSERVED OCTOBER 2-15, 1921.

The Semi-Centennial of the great Chicago fire of October, 1871, was observed as "a fire prevention—and no accident week." A festival play depicting the history of Chicago was given in Grant Park. The Art Institute assisted in preparing the scene in the play entitled "The Rebirth of Beauty."

The stage setting for this scene was a reproduction of the Court of Honor, the chief beauty of the World's Fair of 1893. A beautiful and statuesque young woman was selected to portray France's Statue of the Republic. Architecture, sculpture and painting were represented in the Procession of the Arts. Edmund S. Campbell, head of the Architectural School, and Elmer Fosberg, head of the Art School of the Art Institute, had general charge of this scene of the play.

At the time of the Great Chicago Fire, October 8-9, 1871, John M. Palmer was Governor of Illinois. He was also Governor of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, our present Constitution.

Roswell B. Mason was Mayor of the City of Chicago at the time of the great fire.

The Chicago Board of Education has voted to name the new school at Keeler Avenue and Eighteenth Street the Roswell B. Mason School in honor of Mayor Mason and of the semi-centennial of the great fire.

CHICAGO FIRE.

LETTER OF 1871 GIVES A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE FIRE.

THOMAS M. HOYNE WRITES WIFE OF CONFLAGRATION.

A few days after the conflagration Thomas M. Hoyne wrote to his wife, Mrs. Jennie T. Hoyne, who was at that time

visiting her father, Moses B. Maclay in New York. Mr. Hoyne is still living. He is the son of Thomas Hoyne, once elected Mayor of Chicago, and the father of former State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne. The letter was published in the Chicago Tribune of October 6, 1921, and as it gives such a vivid picture of the great fire and the desolation of the following days, it is hereby republished by permission of the Tribune.

Letter, dated Chicago, October 15, 1871.

My dear Jean: This is the first time since the fire that I have really felt as though I had the time to sit down and write a letter. I received a letter from you and one from your father yesterday. It is a week today since the breaking out of the fire, but it seems a month, for into this terrible week have been condensed the experience and terrors of years. It is such a week as I hope never to pass through again. . . . On last Sunday evening at about 9:30 the fire alarm sounded, and looking from our back window to the southwest we saw that there was a terrible fire raging. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest and everything being dry as tinder, I knew there would be a large fire, but as we had the river between us and the fire, I retired without feeling any anxiety. About half past 2 I was startled from my sleep by hearing father come in excitedly. I sprang from bed and met him at my door. He said he thought our office was in danger and that if I wished to save anything I had better go down and get it out of the safe at once. I dressed, and father, Jim, Frank and I started on the run.

We took the wheelbarrow to bring away the account books. When we reached Washington street we found it impossible to get through that way, as the Courthouse was already in flames. (Mr. Hoyne details other vain efforts to reach the office, from which the books, he learned later, already had been saved, and tells of their return to their periled home.)

The scene on Wabash Avenue was a terrible one. Men, women, and children thronged the walks and streets dragging

trunks and carrying bundles containing all they had been able to save—all pushing south in the hope of finding some place of safety. We reached home and told them they had better pack up. I found we were safe for the present, as two long depots with a wide space between them had checked the fire and turned it to the north. Lizzie and I then went down Wabash Avenue to Van Buren Street, and there watched the progress of the fire. It was on Van Buren Street west of State, and we were in hopes that the strong wind would prevent its coming east, but it did not. It reached State Street and then commenced working up south against the wind. I watched the progress of the fire up State Street, and determined that when it reached the new clubhouse on the corner of State and Harrison it would be time for us to go. It did reach it in about two hours and we commenced to move. All our clothing went first to Mrs. C. O. Stone's, including your big trunks. The silver and valuables followed, and then our library was sent to the Doctor's. Then we picked up such other things as were of most value. But here came upon the field of action a new actor. General Sheridan took command and blew up the clubhouse. Then he blew up two houses on Harrison Street in the rear of the Methodist Church on the corner of Wabash Avenue. This saved the church. Then he blew up two houses in the middle of the brick block on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Congress Street.

This made a break and saved the Michigan Avenue hotel. It was on fire once, but they saved it, and when I saw the wall of Scannon's house fall, I felt that we were safe. Terrace Row went like tinder.

Monday was a fearful day. . . . All day long the crowd poured by our house, dusty, thirsty, hungry and looking the very picture of despair. Where they all went to I cannot imagine. Every one was hurrying along with what he or she could carry and considered most valuable. Poor Mrs. Hobson, the milliner, went by dragging a cart loaded with her all, her daughter following and pushing behind. But this is only what I saw. This was upon the south side. The

north side was ten, yes, a hundred times worse. Here they escaped and left the fire. Then the fire followed and drove them on before it. The rapidity with which the flames traveled cannot be appreciated without hearing the stories of those who went before it. It did not stop to burn one building and take another in order, but it leaped over buildings and sent its fiery messengers ahead, so that men found themselves hemmed in, and while they were watching the flames in front of them they burst out behind them.

Mrs. Horton (wife of the late Judge Oliver H. Horton, a partner of Mr. Hoyne) came over the river about 3 o'clock to see the fire, and when she started home she found she was cut off from the north side entirely. We found her on our steps at 5 o'clock. She rested a little while, took some breakfast, and started for home. She walked over on the Twelfth Street bridge, then north on the west side until she had got beyond the fire and reached home just as Mr. Horton was leaving the house for good. He had packed up such valuables as he could carry and removed them to Lincoln Park upon the island there which you remember perhaps.

Thousands had taken refuge there, but the flames swept through the trees and grass and burned up the goods which had been placed here for safety and forced the people to the water's edge and into the water, where many of them stood holding things before their faces to protect them from the heat.

Mrs. Horton lay upon the ground all night with a wet handkerchief over her face to prevent suffocation from the smoke. They managed to preserve their lives and goods from fire through the night and in the morning got off to the west side. They are now with us. These incidents are but specimens of the common experience of thousands. Many lost their lives. How many, it will be impossible for some time to learn. The papers are filled with advertisements of husbands, wives and children advertising for the lost ones from whom they have been separated. In the midst of all this suffering should we not thank God that he has spared us our lives and a house to live in and consider our losses small

compared with others? We have health, energy, and good spirits, and while we have these we cannot and do not complain. We can work. There is no aristocracy here now. All are reduced to one common fellowship. But our troubles were not over with the great fire. We had no rain, the winds were still high, and no water. The water works were destroyed with the rest, and a spark might set us all off again. We have not, therefore, felt easy, but have every night kept watch on this block, as they have throughout the city.

We have organized a patrol and take turns of three hours apiece and watch the alleys and streets, and yet it would seem this was not enough. The city is full of scoundrels who have poured in on us from every direction for plunder, and they seem bent upon the destruction of what remains of our city.

(Mr. Hoyne describes a battle to save the Hoyne barn, which was found in flames some time after the big fire was over, and which he believed was set by one of the ghouls, several of whom he said had been shot when caught setting fires. He continues:)

I am not of a blood thirsty disposition, but I must say that during the past week I have had a fearful desire to shoot some one, and we all on this block have been anxiously looking for the men every night. And now, my dear Jean, for the future. I thank heaven every day that you are not here. Our business is entirely destroyed for the present. We can collect no money here nor get a cent of what is due us from the bank until they get their vaults open, and then can pay only a small per cent. I have in my pocket a few dollars, but see no prospect of getting any more, so you must depend upon what you have for some time, and if you could spare it, I would even like you to send me a \$5 bill. This is reversing the order of things, but the fact is, there is no money here, and we must work along until the banks can get on their feet again. Every bank in town was destroyed (except some small institutions on the west side). We have opened an office in the basement and propose to work and live like poor people, as we are, until we can get up again. I have no fears that we shall not succeed in time, but we have got to be a little careful at present. What

do you think of this, my dear Jean? Can you deny yourself many of the things which you have been accustomed to and live like the rest of us in Chicago?

Love to all at home. I am your affectionate husband,
Tom.

CHARLES G. BLANDEN OF OAK PARK, ILL., WRITES
PRIZE SONG AS A MEMORIAL OF CHICAGO'S
PROGRESS SINCE THE GREAT FIRE.

Charles G. Blanden of Oak Park, who supervises a big loop office building during the day, and writes poetry evenings, is the winner of the \$100 prize offered by the Association of Commerce for the best words for a new Chicago song.

Mr. Blanden is the "Laura Blackburn" of the Tribune's Line o' Type column, and is the author of several books of verse. He waives all rights to the song, which is donated to the city by the Association of Commerce. It was presented in connection with the semi-centennial of the Chicago Fire, Oct. 2-15. Three of the seven verses and the chorus follow:

Behold! she stands
Besides her inland sea
With outstretched hands
To welcome you and me.
Chicago.

Chorus:
Chicago, Chicago,
Chicago is my home;
My heart is in Chicago
Wherever I may roam.

Though she be last
Great city, east or west,
The die is cast;
The world shall hail her best.
Chicago.

Her vision leads,
Her motto is "I will";
Though great her deeds
Her dream is greater still.
Chicago.

1822 CHICAGO, FROM TALES OF AN 1822 CHICAGOAN.

SOME MEMOIRS OF THE LATE ALEXANDER BEAUBIEN.

By JOHN KELLEY.

One hundred years ago this month, on January 28, 1822, Pottowatomie Indians, who still made Fort Dearborn their habitat, celebrated the arrival of a male child, who, according to all accounts, was the first-born on the site of Chicago, in whose veins mingled the blood of the white and the red man.

His father, Jean Baptiste Beaubien, was a Frenchman, and his mother, Josette La Framboise, was a half-breed Indian.

Five or six times had the stork visited Fort Dearborn before it brought little Alexander Beaubien, but on all previous visits it had left behind a full-blooded white child. The Indians manifested no interest in these children.

But the Beaubien case was different. Word of the big event was passed from one tepee to another along the banks of the river, and the braves and squaws came trooping over to the Fort wrapped in blankets and wearing their prettiest feathers. They brought presents fashioned from leather and beads for the mother and child.

That night bonfires were kindled on both banks of the river and the Pottowatomies danced as they never danced before, in honor of the first white and red papoose born in Chicago.

Alexander Beaubien, with whom this writer was well acquainted, lived to a good old age. In his latter years it was his custom to give a party on each anniversary of his birth, and it was my privilege to be an invited guest at several of these gatherings.

We would have a bite to eat, something to drink, and then, "Uncle Alec" would play the fiddle and call off the figures of a quadrille. When the guests were tired of dancing, "Uncle Alec" would entertain with stories of early Chicago. I acquired a lot of information, particularly relating to the life of the man who is the subject of this sketch. The story gives an idea of the marvelous growth of Chicago in the century that has passed since Alexander Beaubien was born.

In 1804, the year that the United States built its first fort at Chicago, there was only one white family here, that of John Kinzie. Jean Baptiste Beaubien, father of Alexander, visited Chicago the same year as a trader, but did not remain. Subsequently Beaubien married an Ottawa squaw named Mah-naw-bun-no-quah.

Soon after the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812 Mr. Beaubien purchased a log house from the widower Charles Lee, who was slain by the Indians. This cabin was a short distance southeast of the ruins of the fort. Close to it was another log house occupied by Francis La Framboise. His wife was the daughter of a Pottowatomie chief.

At the death of his Indian wife in the latter part of 1811 Mr. Beaubien was left with two children. He was tall and good-looking, just the sort an Indian maid would admire. Josette La Framboise, daughter of the French trader mentioned previously, lost her heart to the widower, and they were married by Father Rechere, a missionary priest.

Miss Josette was a nurse in the family of John Kinzie at the time of the massacre, and she accompanied Mrs. Kinzie and her children from Chicago to a place of safety across the lake. Mr. Kinzie had been apprised of the contemplated attack by a friendly Indian.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816. At the same time a warehouse or factory, as it was called, for the storage of goods belonging to the government, designed for distribution among the Indians, also was re-established. This warehouse, a two-story structure, was not molested at the time the fort was destroyed. In 1823, when the government abandoned the factory, it became the property of the American Fur Com-

pany, and was later sold to Jean Baptiste Beaubien, who occupied it as a dwelling until 1839.

A few weeks after the birth of Alexander Beaubien, Father Stephen Badin, a Roman Catholic priest, visited Fort Dearborn. Father Badin was ordained at Baltimore in 1793, and it was said he was the first Catholic clergyman ordained in the United States. He was sent out as a missionary to the Indians, and he visited the site of Chicago as early as 1796. That was eight years before the first white settler took up his abode here.

Father Badin was hospitably received by Jean Baptiste Beaubien and his wife, both of whom were Catholics. Mass was celebrated the following Sunday at the Beaubien home, and in the afternoon little Alexander was baptized. This was the first ceremony of its kind in Chicago.

Chicago was not much of a place when Alexander Beaubien first opened his eyes. There were only five or six log houses here besides the fort, which was garrisoned by about thirty soldiers. Michigan Avenue was an Indian trail. Wild animals roamed the woods where now stand fifteen or sixteen story buildings. Probably no other man in the world's history could say with him:

"I saw my birth place grow from a settlement of half a hundred persons to a metropolis of more than two million people."

From copious notes which I made at the birthday parties given by my venerable friend, I have transcribed those incidents which "Uncle Alec" regarded as the most interesting of his early life. The matter is arranged chronologically.

"My earliest recollections of Fort Dearborn are of the soldiers stationed here, and of my playmates who were Indian boys. When I was about seven years old, I began going to school. My brother Charles, who was several years older than me, was the teacher. He taught only one term.

"The next year I went to a school which was taught by Stephen Forbes. That was in 1830. Both of these schools were of a private character, and the few pupils who attended

were kept at their studies only two hours a day. In 1832 Mr. Forbes was elected the first sheriff of Cook County.

"My grandmother La Framboise, a full-blooded Ottawa, was taught to read and write English by her husband. She in turn taught her own children. Consequently she was the first school teacher here.

"What may be called the first regular school in Chicago was opened in 1832 by John Watkins on the north side of the river. Two of my brothers and I attended. We had to cross the river in a canoe. There were several families of Indians still living near the fort, and Billy Caldwell, a half-breed who was known as Chief Sauganash, offered to buy books and clothing for all the Indian children if they would dress like Americans, but they turned it down.

"During the winter of 1830-31 a debating society used to meet once a week at my father's house, and I took keen delight in listening to the oratory. My father was president of the society.

"The Democrat, a weekly newspaper, and the first one established in Chicago, was brought out in the latter part of 1833. John Calhoun was the editor. He came here with a printing outfit from York state. My father and my uncle, Mark Beaubien, who kept the Sauganash tavern at Market and Lake streets, were among the first subscribers.

"On the day of publication my father would send me to the printing office for his paper. It was at the southwest corner of South Water and Clark streets. I also would get Uncle Mark's paper and two or three others which I delivered. That probably gives me the distinction of being the first news-boy in Chicago.

"In the Fall of 1832 George W. Dole slaughtered the first lot of cattle and hogs ever packed in Chicago. His slaughter house was at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Lake streets. This was the beginning of the packing industry in Chicago.

"The arrival in Chicago of a piano in 1834 also made it a memorable year. It was the first piano brought here, and my father was the purchaser. He bought it at Detroit, and

had it shipped here by boat. My sisters, who had been taught to play in a convent school in Detroit, were the envy of all the girls in town.

“The first draw bridge across the Chicago river was built in 1834. It was located at ‘Old Point’, now known as Dearborn street. Everybody in town turned out to see the new bridge the day it was completed. Two or three years before this bridge was built the first ferry across the Chicago river was established by my Uncle Mark. He was ferryman and tavern keeper at the same time.

“Another matter of importance took place in 1835. In that year my father purchased sixty-six acres of land which now is the retail district of Chicago at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The conveyance was made to him by the government land agent. Later the transfer of the tract was contested and the United States Supreme Court decided against him. The citizens held an indignation meeting and a protest signed by all the early settlers was sent to Washington, but to no avail. That land today, which rightfully belongs to the Beaubien heirs, is worth hundreds of millions.

“The first bank in Chicago was established in 1835. It was called the Illinois State Bank and was located at Lake and South Water streets. William H. Brown was cashier. I knew him well. A couple of years after he came here he built a residence at Pine and Illinois streets that cost ten thousand dollars. At that time it was the grandest house in Chicago, and we used to speak of it as the mansion.

“The most notable event of 1836 was the erection of what was called the Saloon building at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets. It was a three-story structure and finished in the best materials. The citizens made more fuss over that building than they do now over a skyscraper. Contrary to popular belief, there was no saloon in the building. The French word ‘salon’ was the real name of the building, but it was easier for the citizens to call it ‘saloon’.

“The year 1837 will always be a memorable one in Chicago history. That was the year we became a city, with a population of about 4,000. The boundaries of the town were

extended from Halsted street to Wood on the west side, from Ohio street to North avenue on the north side, and from Harrison street to Twenty-second on the south side. The lake was of course the eastern boundary.

"The first election under a city charter was held in May. William B. Ogden and John H. Kinzie were the opposing candidates for Mayor. About 700 votes were cast. Every voter was compelled to write his own name on the ballot for the man he voted. Mr. Ogden was elected.

"The first city hall or council chamber was in an upper room in the Saloon building.

"In 1839 my father moved to his farm at Hardscrabble. It was in the vicinity of Throop street and the river. From there he moved to Naperville, where he died in 1863. He was in his eighty-fourth year."

Mr. Beaubien joined the police force in 1863, but resigned five years later to engage in private detective work. He returned to the police department in 1882 and was retired on a pension in 1903. He died March 25, 1907.

Beaubien court, a short, narrow street, east of Michigan avenue and extending from Randolph to East South Water street, was named in honor of Alexander Beaubien, by the city council a few years before his death. The site marks the vicinity where he spent his boyhood.

—Reprinted by permission from the Chicago Tribune, of Jan. 8, 1922.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS MEMORIAL.

To honor the memory of four members who died in the great war, Delta Tau Delta fraternity, the oldest Greek letter organization at the University of Illinois, has commissioned Lorado Taft to make a memorial relief for the Chapter House in Champaign. The relief commemorates Thomas Goodfellow, 1920, of Peoria, killed in action at Chauteau Thierry; Philip Overton Smith, 1917, of Danville, Ill., died at Minneapolis; Ralph Egley Gifford, 1917, of Onarga, Ill., died at Camp Colt, Pa.; Everett L. Harshbarger, 1917, of Ladoga,

Ind., died at Great Lakes Naval Station. Lieutenant Goodfellow, the full length figure in the relief, was a freshman and a football player.

LEGION HONORS HEROES WHO DIED MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO.

The one hundred and tenth anniversary of the Fort Dearborn massacre in the War of 1812, was celebrated with ceremonies under the auspices of the American Legion in Chicago, Monday, August 15, 1921. Col. John V. Clinnin placed a wreath on the monument at Eighteenth street and the Lake front, which marks the graves of the Americans who fell in the engagement. The monument was the gift of Mr. George M. Pullman. William Prentice read an extract from the diary of William Prentice, who was on the staff of General Harrison during the war.

The document, which has never been printed, was loaned for the occasion by the Chicago Historical Society. It was recently presented to the Society by the Prentice family. A report of the battle written by Lieut. William Francis at the time, was read by his grandson, William Francis, Jr.

A salute was fired over the graves of the soldiers by a detail of overseas veterans, from the 2d regiment. This will probably mark the last celebration of the event, as the monument is soon to be removed on account of excavations for track space by the Illinois Central Railroad.

MORTON GROVE'S TRIBUTE TO HER FORTY-TWO WAR HEROES.

The figure of a dough-boy standing upon a pedestal was unveiled at Morton Grove, Cook County, Illinois, on July 31, 1921. The monument was the gift of the Women's War Working Circle of Morton Grove. Miss Virginia Poehlmann, daughter of the president of the village board, unveiled the statue. Coroner Hoffman and August Poehlmann were among the speakers.

OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST WAR MEMORIAL.

Oak Park and River Forest's war memorial, to be placed in Scoville Park overlooking Lake street, Oak Park, will emphasize the world's hope that peace is here to stay. The granite and bronze monument, designed by Gilbert P. Riswold, will show Columbia sheathing her sword. Before her stands a sailor, soldier and aviator. Every man, woman and child was expected to contribute toward the memorial's \$65,000 fund in the drive which began Saturday, October 15, in the Oak Park village hall.

Frank J. C. Borwell is chairman.

ILLINOISANS JOIN CARUSO \$1,000,000 MEMORIAL FUND.

The Caruso American Memorial Foundation seeking \$1,000,000 for annual musical scholarships and prizes as a permanent memorial to Enrico Caruso and his art, has announced the names of the men and women who have accepted membership on its National Committee. Illinois members are William Butterworth, Moline, Ill., president of the Deere & Co.; Osbourne McConathy, Evanston, Ill., president Music Teachers' National Association.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE DAY.

In the hush of falling snow, all Chicago that was on the streets November 11, 1921, stood with bared head and eyes turned to the east for a full minute in reverence to the moment three years ago in France when four years of carnage ceased.

Street cars, teams, automobiles—all that was in motion—halted. "The voice of the city" for the minute changed from the roar of traffic to the resonant sound of bugles playing "taps" for Americans sleeping in France.

Formal observance of the third Armistice day began throughout Chicago immediately after the clock hands indi-

cated the hour of 11. One of the Gold Star mothers, who had gathered at the Chicago Historical Society, sobbed when whistles heralded the moment of peace. Her son was one of the "unknown dead." Margaret Anglin then arose and recited the lines "To These," written by Vachel Lindsay for the occasion. Her voice sounded high above the blasts of the whistles. "And all shall end in peace," she finished. Then grasping the hilt of a sword worn by George Washington in the French and Indian wars, she flashed the weapon in salute.

Commander Evangeline C. Booth of the Salvation Army led 500 in prayer for the success of the disarmament conference, at the First Methodist Church.

At the United States public health service hospitals, filled with convalescing soldiers, special ceremonies were held. City-wide and stretching through the towns on the north shore, American Legion posts, Boy Scouts, Community Centers, churches and clubs observed the day in a multitude of ways, of which the planting of memorial trees was the most popular.

Speeches, dances and mass meetings enlivened the evening of the anniversary. Consuls and vice-consuls were guests at an elaborate ball at the Morrison Hotel held by the Canadian Club of Chicago. Nations represented were France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Poland and Cuba. C. C. McCullough, president of the International Rotary Club, was present.

A spectacular series of tableaux showing the boundary line of the United States and Canada, the first Armistice day "over there" and over here; "the allies," and other martial scenes were given, followed by dancing.

More than 1,500 Chicago Elks and their women friends thronged the lodge at 174 West Washington street, where a number of speeches were followed by an informal dancing party. Following the address of welcome by Exalted Ruler William J. Sinek, Gen. Abel Davis, Lieut. Col. Earl Thornton, and Attorney William Chones spoke.

A dance was given by the Lincoln Park Post of the American Legion at the Lincoln Turner Hall, Diversey boulevard and Sheffield avenue. Aldermen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards led the grand march of 500.

Before speaking at Elks' lodge, General Davis addressed a mass meeting in the Patten gymnasium in Evanston. He paid tribute to the "unknown hero" buried at Arlington cemetery and expressed the hope that the conference in Washington might spare the world a repetition of the gory four years.

Springfield, Peoria, Bloomington and other Illinois cities held special observances of the day.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McBARNES GIVE \$300,000 FOR
WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING, McLEAN
COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

After several setbacks John McBarnes and his wife believe they finally have arranged that McLean County shall have a \$300,000 War Memorial Building, which will be in charge of the American Legion. Mr. McBarnes offered \$150,000 for the building, stipulating the county was to provide a similar sum. But the voters refused to O. K. his proposition. He then asked Illinois Wesleyan University to raise the other \$150,000, but was again turned down. Mr. McBarnes persisted, and finally persuaded the supervisors to let him have a \$20,000 site for the proposed memorial, which the board had purchased before the voters declined to pass the bond issue. Mr. McBarnes has promised to build the memorial, and the Legion will attempt to raise by popular subscription the remaining \$150,000.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, EX-CONGRESSMAN FROM
ILLINOIS, DIES AT HIS PITTSFIELD HOME.

William Elza Williams, 64 years of age, former Democratic Congressman from Illinois, died at his home at Pittsfield, Illinois, Tuesday, September 13, 1921.

Mr. Williams was a native of Pike County, Illinois, and was engaged in the practice of law with his brother, A. Clay Williams. He served two terms in Congress as Congressman-at-large from Illinois, and two terms from his home district.

THOMAS PROCTOR, IN WHOSE BED IT IS SAID THAT LINCOLN DIED, NOW A PAUPER.

Thomas Proctor, in whose bed Abraham Lincoln is said to have died, is a pauper in the City Home on Blackwell's Island, the New York Times states. He was formerly a lawyer in New York, but a breakdown of his health about ten years ago caused financial embarrassment which resulted in his being sent to the home in 1915.

Proctor, when 17 years old, was a clerk in the War Department and had a room in the lodging house opposite Ford's Theater, where Lincoln was shot by the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, is the story told by Proctor and corroborated by his friends. Proctor was returning to his rooms shortly after 10 o'clock that night, he said, just as a number of men crossed the street carrying the unconscious form of Lincoln. Proctor directed the party to his room, where the President was laid on his bed, and died the following morning.

Proctor and Robert T. Lincoln, the latter the President's son, are believed to be the only surviving witnesses of Abraham Lincoln's death.

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL TRAIN CREW.

William S. Porter, 73 years of age, died at Jacksonville on September 24, 1921, and was buried in Jerseyville, Ill. It was believed in the passing of Mr. Porter, the last member of the Lincoln funeral train crew which bore the body of the martyred President from Washington to Springfield has passed away. Mr. Porter at the time was 17 years of age and was the youngest member of the crew.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SCHNEIDER CELEBRATE
THEIR SIXTY-SIXTH WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schneider, who are the oldest living residents of Livingston County, celebrated their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary September 3, 1921. John Schneider is 90 years of age, and his wife 87.

At this anniversary were their six living children: C. A. Schneider, E. J. Schneider, Mrs. A. L. Fisher, Mrs. Emma Wierscher, Mrs. W. J. Burgess and Mrs. R. F. Bradford. There are a dozen grandchildren and four great grandchildren. It was at the home of Mrs. R. F. Bradford that the anniversary dinner was given.

The subject of domestic happiness was discussed at the dinner. "To have a successful married life you just form a companionship on a basis of love, faith, and understanding," said John Schneider.

MR. AND MRS. AMOS BARE CELEBRATE THEIR
SIXTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Bare of Grayslake, Illinois, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary at the home of their daughter, Mrs. H. R. Struthers, on August 6, 1921, surrounded by children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Bare are respectively 80 and 76 years of age, were residents of Chicago's west side for more than fifty years, and moved to Grayslake last Fall. Mr. Bare spent nearly all his life in railroad work, and for more than twenty years was a conductor on a passenger train running into Chicago from the West.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS CELEBRATE
THEIR SIXTY-FIFTH WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY.

George W. Hotchkiss, 90 years old, with gray locks and spry physique, and Mrs. Hotchkiss, two years his junior, cele-

brated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home, 1015 Elmwood Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, on August 14, 1921.

Mr. Hotchkiss has three distinctions. First, he is among the last of the "Forty-niners"; second, he is one of the oldest living lumbermen; third, he is the man who first published a lumber journal. He still writes for publication. Mr. Hotchkiss is secretary emeritus of the Illinois Lumber and Material Dealers Association. When seventeen years old he started around Cape Horn for California. It took 154 days to make the journey. He signed the petition for the admission of California as a state. In 1877 he came to Chicago and has been here ever since, living in Evanston.

The first lumber journal in the country was edited by the old gold miner in Michigan. It was the Lumberman's Gazette.

**MR. AND MRS. CHARLES G. WINTER CELEBRATE
THEIR SIXTIETH WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY.**

The sixtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Winter of Barrington, Illinois, was celebrated by the entire population of their village at a reception in the Barrington Methodist Episcopal Church, October 2, 1921. Mr. Winter was born in Campton, N. H., November 30, 1835. He came to Chicago in 1854. For several years he was manager of the old Gault House, which stood on the present site of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Station. He was married to Miss Emma Adella Caldwell of Port Gibson, N. Y., in Barrington on October 2, 1861.

For two years after the ceremony, they lived in Chicago, then moved to Barrington and have lived there ever since. Three children, two sons and a daughter, are dead.

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS PAYS TRIBUTE TO MRS.
JOSEPH E. KENNICOTT ON HER ONE
HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.**

Arlington Heights attended a birthday party on Tuesday evening, August 2, 1921. Every one in the northwest suburb

was there, from Mayor P. G. Morse to little Jimmy Hines, the grocery boy. It wasn't the town's anniversary, either. It was more than that—it was the one hundredth birthday anniversary of "Grandma" Kennicott, known and loved by every member of the community. All day the town made ready for the celebration. The citizens marched in parade to the home of the oldest settler and presented her with one hundred American beauty roses, one for each year of her life. Five generations of her family were present. The festivities were limited to half an hour. Mrs. Kennicott is still active and happy, but it would not do to test her strength too greatly. Mrs. Kennicott was born August 2, 1821, at Lisbon, N. H. Her father, a Methodist circuit rider, started west with his family in 1838. He passed through Chicago, but kept on because Chicago was then mostly swamp land. He settled at Elk Grove, where the first white settlers had arrived four years previous. While her father was preaching at Half Day, the northern point of his circuit, his daughter Mary met Joseph E. Kennicott. They were married a few months later. They lived at Elk Grove until 1856, when they moved to Arlington Heights. Mr. Kennicott died a quarter of a century ago. He was one of several brothers, all pioneer Chicagoans, among them being Dr. John A. Kennicott of the Grove, Dr. Asa Kennicott, William, Hiram and Alonzo Kennicott.

Mrs. Kennicott's memory of her journey to the unsettled West is still clear. "We met many Indians," she says, "but most of them were friendly." We would travel a few days, then rest a day or two. I recall that my sisters and I knitted all during the journey. The first white resident of Elk Grove was Dr. Miner. I remember John Whiting, whose son still lives here; and George Knowles and the Draper and Caleb Lamp families. My father was a circuit rider in the Wheeling district. Through his efforts a Methodist church was established in Elk Grove, and later he formed congregations in Dunton, now Arlington Heights."

Mrs. Kennicott is not critical of the girls of today, of their styles and their habits. She does say, though, that it might be better if they were taught the science of housekeeping.

"I don't know why I live so long," she muses. "It must be because of my faith in God. Moderation in living and faith in God are the only recipes for long life that I know."

PROFESSOR JAMES W. GARNER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS TENDERED THE TAGORE PROFESSORSHIP OF LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

The Tagore professorship of law in the University of Calcutta for 1922-23 has been tendered to Prof. James W. Garner of the University of Illinois. Professor Garner has been conducting one of the round table conference groups in connection with the Institute of Politics in session at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., August 13, 1921. He is the first American ever to receive the appointment, which in the past has fallen to distinguished foreign jurists. The offer was received by cable from the Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

JOURNAL OF THE GREAT WAR BY CHARLES G. DAWES, BRIGADIER GENERAL OF ENGINEERS.

This is an unusual and absorbing book. Here is an American man of affairs—no soldier himself, though sprung of a line of valiant soldiers—who has written with large authority and deep stimulation on what is—superficially—the least spectacular phase of war making, but is intrinsically its most vital, most difficult, and, in the final adjudication on campaigns, its most important problem—the problem of supply and supply movement.

Its unique attribute is that a military monograph on supply and the co-ordination of purchase and movement has been transmitted by the touch of genius into a human document that is genuinely alive.

2 vols. large octavo pp. IX + 344; VI + 283; pictures 71. Houghton Mifflin Co., Pub., Boston, Mass., 1921.

ILLINOIS COMMITTEE ON NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, has accepted the chairmanship of the Illinois Committee of the Near East Relief according to the announcement made at the State Headquarters.

VILLAGE OF WESTMONT INCORPORATED.

Six months ago there was a vacant 1,200 acre farm two miles west of Hinsdale, Du Page County, Illinois. Recently its 600 residents living in 200 homes incorporated it as the village of Westmont.

CHICAGO WOMAN LAWYER FIRST OF HER SEX TO FILE PATENT SUIT.

A novel question which, it is claimed, involves "a basic principle striking at the heart of industrial development" was brought before the Supreme Court in Washington, January, 1922, by a woman attorney, in a petition filed by Florence King of Chicago, as counsel for the Crown Die and Tool Company. In the memory of the oldest Supreme Court employe, it is the first patent case filed by a woman counsel.

CENTENARIAN OF GALENA, ILLINOIS, DIES.

Dominick Dork, 100 years old, is dead at Galena, Illinois. He boasted that he had never been ill until after he had passed his ninety-fifth birthday.

INDIAN ATTENDS GOOD ROADS SHOW.

White Eagle, a deaf and dumb Indian, attended the good roads show at the Coliseum as a representative of the Custer Battlefield Highway Association. Among many other talents, White Eagle is a poet.

HONORING "DIAMOND JOE."

A tablet has been recently installed at the University of Chicago in the main hall of the Reynolds Club, honoring Joseph Reynolds, the "Diamond Joe" of river steamboat fame.

The Reynolds Club was built at an expense of \$80,000 from the \$113,123 left the University by Mr. Reynolds to provide a memorial for his son. The remainder provided the establishment of the Joseph Reynolds scholarships.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PICTURES AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND LIBRARY.

- Atkinson, Wilmer.** Autobiography of Wilmer Atkinson. Published by the Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1920. Gift of the Atkinson Family.
- Batley, George M., Jr.** 70,000 Miles on a Sub-Marine Destroyer, or the Reid Boat in the World War. With sketches by Sergius J. Becker. . . . 448 p. 12°, Atlanta, 1920. The Webb & Vary Co., Publishers.
- Bramwell (Rev.), William.** A Sale of Government Land at Springfield, Illinois, 1856. Extract from Mss. Autobiography of Rev. William C. Bramwell, 1859. Copied by Milo Custer, Bloomington, Ill.
- Brown, John Park.** Fox River Valley and Other Verse. 72 p. 12°, Elgin, Ill. Watch on the Fox and Other Verse. Gift of Brethren Publishing Co., Elgin, Illinois.
- Carter, Allan J.** The Bolshevik substitute for a judicial system. A brief analysis of the manner in which the extraordinary commissions for combating counter revolution, speculation and sabotage, familiarly known as the "chaika," have come to dominate Soviet Russia. By Allan J. Carter. Gift of Hon. Orrin N. Carter, Chicago, Ill.
- Chicago College Club.** Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Club, 153-155 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Chicago Tribune Co., Publishers.** Freedom of the Press. Two volumes, 1922. Gift of the Chicago Tribune Co.
- Daughters of the American Revolution, Morrison, Illinois.** Morrison Chapter Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Ida Barnum.
- Daughters of the American Revolution, Rossville, Illinois.** Chief Shaubena Chapter Year Book, 1922. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Eli Dixon.
- Daughters of the American Revolution, Sterling, Illinois.** Rock River Chapter, Year Book, 1921-1922. Gift of Mrs. J. M. Bickford. 811 East Third street, Sterling, Ill.
- Daughters of the American Revolution, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.** Alliance Chapter Year Books, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911-1912, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1915-1916, 1916-1917, 1917-1918, 1918-1919, 1919-1920, 1920-1921. Gift of Mrs. George W. Busey, Urbana, Illinois.
- Fish, Stuyvesant.** Unveiling of the Memorial to the Mothers of the Revolution, Oct. 9, 1921. Contains address by Stuyvesant Fish at Continental Village Farm, June 25, 1921. Gift of Stuyvesant Fish.
- Garrison, Don.** Rhymes of Summertime. Gift of the Author.
- Genealogy.** Buckingham Colonial Ancestors. Also copy of Descendants of Dan and Philena Buckingham. Printed for private circulation. Chicago, 1920. Gift of George Tracy Buckingham, 105 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
- Genealogy.** Church Family. Records of the Church Family from 1700 to 1888. Reprint by Frank J. Wilder. Gift of Frank J. Wilder, 28 Warren Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
- Genealogy.** Daniel or Daniels Family. By George F. Daniels. Gift of Frank J. Wilder, 28 Warren avenue, Somerville, Mass.

- Genealogy.** Family Memories, by Mary Ann Hubbard. Gift of Miss Sarah Marsh, 22 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill.
- Genealogy.** Illinois. Some Old Family Records. No. 8. Compiled and printed by Milo Custer, 1104 Low street, Bloomington, Ill. Gift of the compiler.
- Genealogy.** Illinois. Old Family Records, 2 and 3. Re-compiled, revised and printed by Milo Custer. Rutledge Family Records. Compiled and printed by Milo Custer. Gift of Milo Custer, Bloomington, Illinois.
- Genealogy.** Sanders Family. Genealogy, ancestors and descendants of John Sanders, Fort Covington, N. Y. Prepared by George Rich, Cleveland, Ohio, 1922. Gift of Mr. George Rich.
- Illinois.** Clippings and scrap books. Illinois material. Gift of Fred P. Watson, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.
- Illinois.** Goudy's Illinois Farmer's Almanac and History of Useful Knowledge for the Year 1844. Gift of Mr. Ensley Moore, Jacksonville, Illinois.
- Illinois.** Hancock County, Illinois. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois. Edited by Paul Selby, Newton Bateman and J. Seymour Currey. Hancock County, Illinois. History of. Edited by Charles J. Scofield. Two volumes, 8°, Munsell Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill. Gift of Charles J. Scofield, Carthage, Illinois.
- Illinois.** Medal, 1855. Gift of Frank J. Wilder, 28 Warren Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
- Illinois.** Oak Park, Illinois. History of Oak Park Told by the Trees. By Dorothy Evans, winner of Watson Prize Essay Contest in Botany, June, 1921. Gift of the George Rogers Clark Chapter, D. A. R., Oak Park, Illinois.
- Indiana.** The Pageant, Indianapolis Centennial, 1820-1920. Gift of W. O. Bates, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Jones, George W.** The Trials of the Christ. Were they legal? 53 p. 8°, 1922. The Argus Printing House, Robinson, Illinois. Gift of the Author.
- Journal of a Lady of Quality.** Being the narrative of a journey from Scotland to the West Indies, North Carolina, and Portugal, in the years 1774-1776. Edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews in collaboration with Charles McLean Andrews. Gift of Yale University Press, 1921.
- Kahn, Otto H.** A Plea for Prosperity. Gift of the American Business Men's Association, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.
- Lincoln, Abraham.** Anderson (Col.), W. J. Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. By Colonel W. J. Anderson (Typewritten). Gift of George P. Hambrecht, Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Lincoln, Abraham.** Barton (Rev.), William E. Address on Abraham Lincoln. The Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Illinois, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1922. Gift of Rev. Wm. E. Barton, Oak Park, Illinois.
- Lincoln, Abraham.** Huntington Art Gallery, San Gabriel, California. Presentation and Unveiling of the Memorial Tablets, Commemorating the Lincoln and Burns Event, Nov. 19, 1863. Abraham Lincoln, Memorial Meeting, Feb. 3, 1909. Abraham Lincoln, Rev. Alexander H. Leo. Abraham Lincoln, George R. Snowden. Abraham Lincoln, Walter George Smith. Gift of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Gabriel, California.
- Lincoln, Abraham.** Wisconsin's Part in the Celebration of the Half Century Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Pamphlet. Gift of George P. Hambrecht. Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.** Fifty Years of Glass Making. Gift of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

- McCordic, Fletcher Ladd.** A Tribute to Fletcher Ladd McCordic, First Lieutenant, 88th Aero Squadron, A. E. F., 1891-1919. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Edward McCordic, Winnetka, Illinois.
- Maps.** Portland Cement Association, Publishers. Map of Illinois showing construction progress on Federal aid and State bond issue roads to date, Dec. 31, 1921. Gift of the Portland Cement Association, 111 West Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
- Medals.** Three Christopher Columbus Medals World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1892-93. Gift of Mr. DeWitt Smith, South Second street, Springfield, Illinois.
- Memorial** to the late Judge John W. Warrington. Gift of the Cincinnati Law Library, Court House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Minnesota State Historical Society.** A History of Minnesota. By William Watts Folwell. In four volumes. Vol. I., 1921. Gift of the Minnesota Historical Society.
- Mormons.** The Book of Mormon. Published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Salt Lake City, Utah. 1922. Gift of Dr. James E. Talmage.
- Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.** Annual Report, 1921. Gift of Mrs. George A. Carpenter, Illinois Vice Regent, 945 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.
- Newspapers.** The Irving Gazette, Irving, Ill. Vol. I., July 13-Dec. 21, 1872. The Nokomis, Illinois, Gazette. Vol. II., Feb. 15, 1873; Vol. IV., Nov. 28, 1874. Presented to the Illinois State Historical Library by the estate of Harry F. White, one-time Editor of the Nokomis, Illinois, Gazette. During Governor Shelby M. Cullom's term of office as Governor of Illinois, Mr. White served under him as Captain of the Governor's Staff. Mrs. Harry F. White, 208 Taylor street, Topeka, Kansas.
- New York.** Long Island. The Evolution of Long Island. A Story of Land and Sea. By Ralph Henry Gabriel. Gift of the Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1921.
- Park College,** Parkville, Missouri. Nauva, 1922. Park College. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.
- Periodicals.** Ladies' Repository. Vols. 10, 11, 12, 18, 1850-1852. Published Cincinnati. L. Swormstedt and J. H. Power. The Christian Family Annual. Vol. 3. Edited and printed by Rev. Daniel Newell, New York (no date). Gift of Mrs. Paul Graham, Springfield, Ill.
- Pictures.** Camp Butler. Reprint from the original photograph. Gift of Mr. A. W. Kessberger, Springfield, Illinois.
- Pictures.** First Fortification Northwest Territory. Campus Martius. Historic garrison built by an expedition led by Rufus Putnam. Also plat of fortification copied from original drawing.
- Pictures (Two).** Land Office Ohio Company, Marietta, Ohio. Now owned by the Colonial Dames of Ohio. Also newspaper clippings of Marietta, Ohio. Gift of Miss Mary E. Mason, 629 North Third street, Marietta, Ohio.
- Portraits.** Oil Portrait James T. B. Stapp. By James W. Berry of Vandalia. Gift of William S. Ennis, 39 Schiller street, Chicago, Illinois.
- Rushville,** Illinois. First Presbyterian Church. Eightieth Anniversary, 1830-1910.
- Sangamon County.** Historical material. Compiled by Mrs. Knapp. Gift of Mrs. Chas. E. Knapp, Springfield, Illinois.
- Spanish American Institute,** Gardena, Cal. Annual Report, 1922. Gift of the Institute.
- War of the Rebellion.** Truth of War Conspiracy, 1861. Gift of Heo Johnstone, Idylwild, Ga.